A Bayesian Approach to RFI Mitigation

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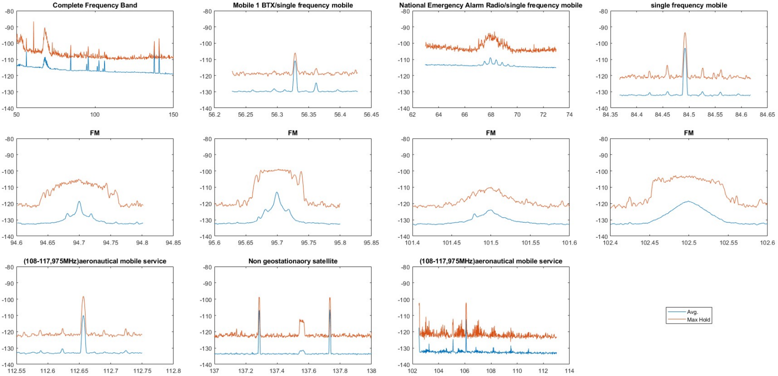
Developed in collaboration with Will Handley and Eloy de Lera Acedo

RFI mitigation in global experiments?



Why take a Bayesian Approach?

Many effective algorithms already exist...

- Cumulative sum [Baan et al., 2004]
- Single value decomposition [Offringa et al., 2012].
- Convolutional neural nets [Sun et al., 2022].

Our approach

- Can be used as part of a single step fitting process within Bayesian pipelines.
- Flagging and management performed simultaneously.

Bayes Theorem

$$\text{likelihood} \times \text{prior} = \text{posterior} \times \text{evidence} \tag{1}$$

$$P(\mathcal{D}|\theta) \times P(\theta) = P(\theta|\mathcal{D}) \times P(\mathcal{D}), \tag{2}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \times \pi = \mathcal{P} \times \mathcal{Z}, \tag{3}$$

RFI correcting likelihood

a) Generate new likelihood capable of modeling probability data point is corrupted.

$$P(\mathcal{D}_i|\theta) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_i(\theta) & : \text{uncorrupted} \\ \Delta^{-1}[0 < \mathcal{D}_i < \Delta] & : \text{corrupted}, \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

RFI correcting likelihood

b) Incorporate prediction of a datum containing RFI into Boolean mask ϵ.

$$P(\mathcal{D}|\theta,\varepsilon) = \prod_i \mathcal{L}_i^{\varepsilon_i} \Delta^{\varepsilon_i - 1} \tag{5}$$

RFI correcting likelihood

c) Ascribe Bernoulli prior $P(\varepsilon_i)$ to $P(\mathcal{D}|\theta)$

$$P(\varepsilon_i) = p_i^{(1-\varepsilon_i)}(1 - p_i)^{\varepsilon_i}. \tag{6}$$

RFI correcting likelihood

c) Marginalise over epsilon.

$$P(\mathcal{D}|\theta) = \sum_{\varepsilon \in \{0,1\}^N} P(\mathcal{D}, \varepsilon|\theta) \tag{7}$$

RFI correcting likelihood

d) Assume that the correct (maximum) mask will generate a likelihood that is orders of magnitude ‘more likely’ than all other masks.

$$P(\mathcal{D}|\theta, \varepsilon^{\max}) \gg P(\mathcal{D}|\theta, \varepsilon^{2}), \tag{8}$$

$$P(\mathcal{D}|\theta) \approx P(\mathcal{D}, \varepsilon^{\max}|\theta). \tag{9}$$

RFI correcting likelihood

e) Taking logs, the loglikelihood is

$$\log P(\mathcal{D}|\theta) = \sum_i [\log \mathcal{L}_i + \log(1 - p_i)]\varepsilon_i^{\max} + [\log p_i - \log \Delta](1 - \varepsilon_i^{\max}), \tag{10}$$

$$\log P(\mathcal{D}|\theta) = \begin{cases} \log \mathcal{L}_i + \log(1 - p_i), & [\log \mathcal{L}_i + \log(1 - p_i) \\ & > \log p_i - \log \Delta] \\ \log p_i - \log \Delta, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

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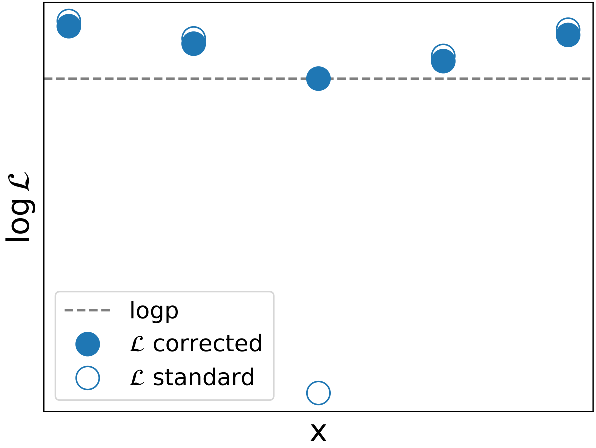
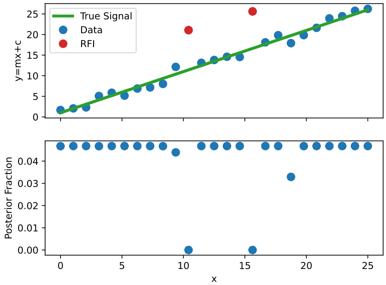


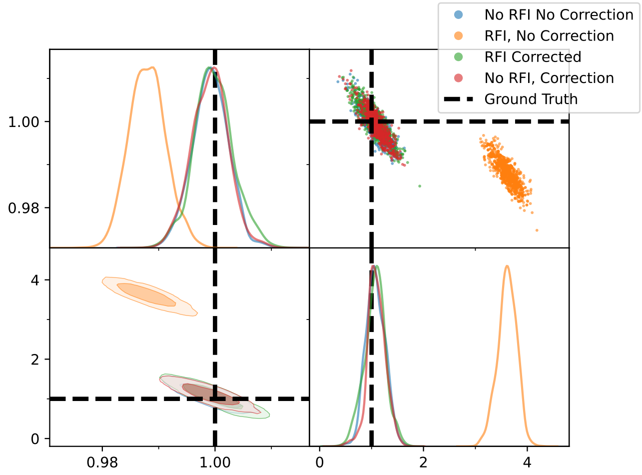
Testing on a simple toy model

How does this incorporate into MCMC or Nested Sampling methods?

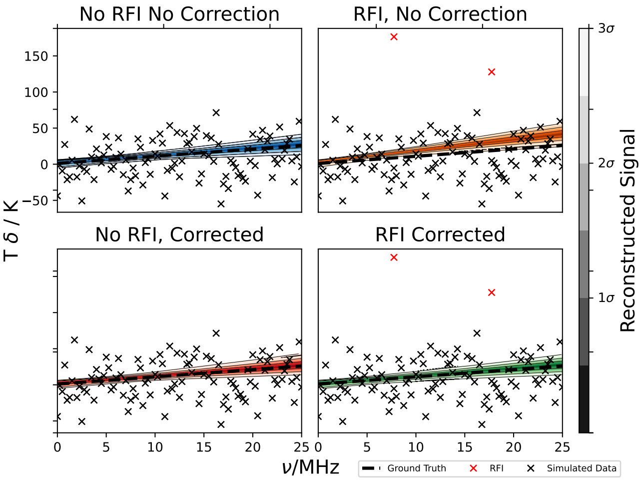
- ‘Belief’ in classification incorporated into model.
- Individual datum are not excised.
- The masks ‘opacity’ changes based confidence of classification.



Testing on a simple toy model

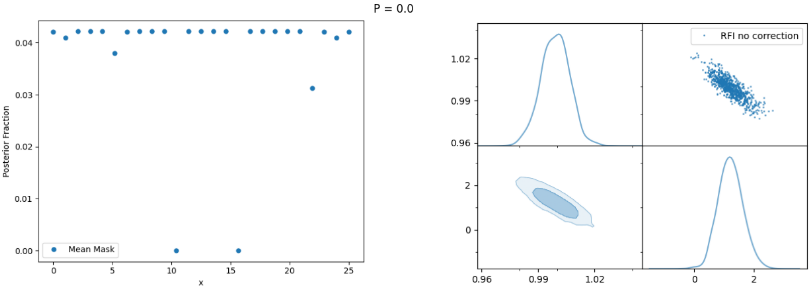


Testing on a simple toy model



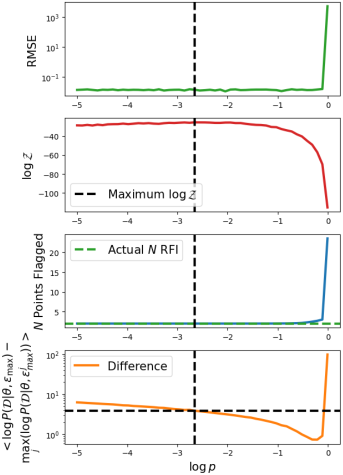
Probability thresholding condition p

$$\log P(\mathcal{D}|\theta) = \sum_i [\log \mathcal{L}_i + \log(1-p_i)]\varepsilon^{\max} + [\log p_i - \log \Delta](1-\varepsilon_i^{\max}), \quad (12)$$

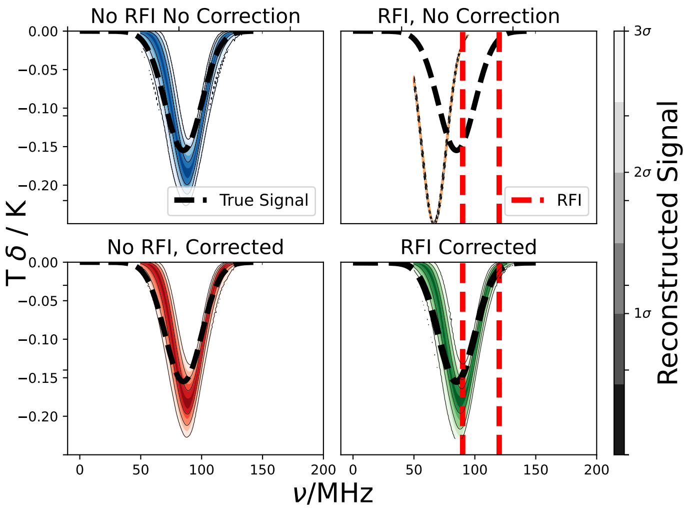


Selection Strategy for p

- 'Select p such that the Bayesian Evidence $\mathcal{Z}$ is maximised'



Texting in a global 21-cm experiment



Conclusions

So far . . .

- These works serve as a proof of concept that RFI can be mitigated in a truly Bayesian sense.
- RFI can be mitigated as part of a single step fitting process, alongside the Bayesian Evidence and parameter estimations.
- Effective on a toy model and on simulated data for a global 21cm experiment.

Future Works?

- Test on real data.
- Test on time integrated data.
- Examine in case where data bins may be correlated.
- Compare with other commonly used mitigation approaches.

References

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